

F. A. VANDERLIP PLAN FAVORED BY JAPANESE

Tokio Will Urge Mixed
Board to Consider Immi-
gration Question.

SUPREME COURT PLEA

If Former Scheme Fails
Will Test California Legis-
lation Before Tribunal.

FEAR SENTIMENT HERE

Tokio Press, Except Jingo Pa-
pers, Comment Calmly on
the Situation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

Tokio, Sept. 23.—The Japanese Cabinet has decided to try to obtain the adoption by the Washington Government of the scheme proposed by Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, to create an American-Japanese board to consider the California immigration question, according to an inspired statement appearing in the Tokyo press to-day.

The purpose of this board would be to study American-Japanese relations without prejudice and to recommend to both the Washington and the Tokyo Governments remedial legislation which would be just to both nations.

In the event the Washington Government does not agree to this scheme, the statement said, the Cabinet here has decided to test the California anti-Japanese legislation in the Supreme Court of the United States under the rights granted by the American Constitution and also under the "most favored nations" clause of the treaty between the United States and Japan. According to the newspapers, the California legislation would be unconstitutional and a violation of the treaty rights of the Japanese.

Considering the circumstances surrounding the situation, all Tokyo newspapers, save the "jingo press," are commenting calmly on what is believed in Japan to be a growing anti-Japanese sentiment in America. At the same time, there is nothing in the attitude of the Japanese people to indicate that there is any growing anti-Americanism here.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION A DOMESTIC QUESTION

U. S. Will Resist Attempt to
Bring It Before League.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Any efforts made by the Japanese Government to bring the question of Japanese immigration and the trouble growing out of the proposed California anti-Japanese legislation before the League of Nations will be resisted by the United States.

The State Department will hold that the Japanese immigration question is a domestic one, and that the issue between Japan and this country growing out of that question is to be settled by direct negotiations between the two countries. An official statement to this effect was made by the State Department to-day.

No attempt is made to explain the possible interpretation which Japan may place on some features of the league covenant, the Department contenting itself with its own flat statement of position. The intention of the Government at Washington in view of the excited condition of sentiment in Japan over the question is to remain quiet and self-contained. The State Department is acting on the theory that it is unfortunate for two parties to a controversy to become excited at the same time.

It also assumes that the real sentiment of Japan toward this country is friendly, just as the real sentiment of the people of the United States is friendly toward Japan.

For this reason the American Government will move slowly and with circumspection. It is confident that the questions at issue will be worked out without undue strain being placed on the relations existing between the two countries.

Nothing is known at the Department concerning the proposed request for the appointment of a joint commission representing Japan and the United States to handle the question as related in press despatches from Tokyo to-day. So far as the Department knows, the negotiations are still in the hands of the Japanese Ambassador, Kijuro Shidehara. The negotiations at present are being conducted through informal conversations between the Japanese Ambassador and the Department officials, and Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan.

The State Department, it is understood, will do nothing to influence the action of the California legislature in the anti-landholding referendum, to be held in November. However, it may decide upon some course of action to be taken in the event the referendum is favorable to the proposed law, a result confidently expected. At the same time the United States has no desire to anticipate that result.

It is understood two methods of meeting the situation have been suggested from Japanese sources—one to modify the action of California by treaty and the other by court action—brought by the Japanese Government to test the validity of the California action.

HITCH IN ARGENTINE TREATY.

Favored Nation Clause Asked by
U. S. Is Rejected.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 23.—Negotiations for a treaty between the United States and Argentina which would govern reciprocal rights of commercial travelers in each country have encountered difficulties. Argentina, it was learned to-day, has refused to accept the favored nation clause asked by the United States.

Measures taken by the Argentine Government looking to the exportation of food products, including virtually the entire surplus of sugar in the process of manufacture, were criticized by James W. Mackay, British Minister here, in a speech before the British Chamber of Commerce of this city. British capital has been invested in sugar and it is charged the Government intends to pay less than the cost of its production.

"These measures," said Mr. Mackay, "reflect unfavorably on the minds of foreign investors and disturb the atmosphere of confidence and security on which the investment of capital by one foreign country in another is based."

RIGA PARLEY WAITS ON BATTLE RESULT

Poles and Russians Not An-
xious for Peace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

London, Sept. 23.—There is little optimism in diplomatic circles here over the prospect of peace coming out of the Riga conference between the Polish and the Russian Bolshevik plenipotentiaries. In the face of conflicting reports that both the Poles and the Bolsheviks are beginning a big offensive, it is the consensus here that the two delegations in Riga are about in the same boat and that both are anxious to delay negotiations until new military developments eventuate.

In the refusal of the Bolsheviks to permit the Poles to include a representative of Gen. Simon Petliura, military and civil head of the Ukraine, in the negotiations is seen the rock upon which the conference will eventually split, both sides endeavoring to make good their claims regarding the Ukraine.

While the Poles gained tremendous military advances in the week, advances received here to-day indicate that Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Minister of War, is marshaling heavy Red reserves for a new thrust in the north, which will involve Lithuania. As a result of this Lithuania's dramatic agreement to accept the League of Nations settlement of her dispute with Poland may be smothered.

In the region of Dubno and Rovno the Polish advance for the week amounts to about 125 miles on a front 150 miles long, while in the south the Ukrainians have advanced fifty-seven miles on a front 150 miles long.

Against these gains Trotsky, according to reports, has enrolled scores of thousands of men in the Bolshevik labor army into the ranks of the fighting forces, which are preparing to launch an attack against the northern line.

UKRAINIANS KILL 200 GALICIAN JEWS

10,000 Refugees, Fleeing Pog-
roms, Reach Kieff.

London, Sept. 23.—More than two hundred Jews were killed in the Galician pogroms instituted by the Ukrainians, according to the latest reports received in Kovno, says a despatch from that city.

The Kieff correspondent of the Daily Herald, describing the recent pogroms in the Ukraine, declares that 10,000 new refugees have reached Kieff, and predicts that if nothing is done to relieve them they will be worse off than the refugees of last winter, who died at an average of one hundred a day.

SLAY 3, BURN 18 HOUSES, FOR 6 POLICE KILLED

Uniformed British Take Re-
venge in Four Towns.

Dublin, Sept. 23.—An official report issued at Dublin to-day evening shows that the attack Wednesday on a motor lorry containing six policemen near Lahinch was more serious than was previously announced. Six constables were killed, while others were fired on by their assailants as they fled from the scene of the attack. The police allege that their assailants used dum-dum bullets, and that the wounded were fired upon and killed. First reports said the motor lorry was ambushed by 100 men and that four of the policemen were wounded.

London, Sept. 23.—As a reprisal for the shooting of policemen near Lahinch, says a despatch to the Central News from Dublin, a party of uniformed men during the night set fire to eighteen houses in Milltown, Malbay, Lahinch and Enniscorthy. Three civilians were shot dead.

PETITION IN ALBANY TO FREE MACSWINEY

Introduced by Sen. Walker;
Blocked by Walters.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—Senator Walters blocked a resolution petitioning the Prime Minister of England to free Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork. The motion was presented by Senator Walker of New York and drew the Senate into confusion and forced a quick adjournment to beat it.

Gov. Smith was understood to have suggested the resolution. Senator Jase of Albany protested against passage of the resolution, as the MacSwiney affair was none of our business. Democratic Senators supported the measure. Fearing a vote, the leaders called for quick adjournment and carried their motion by a vote of 24 to 20.

DEMANDS SOCIALISTS SUPPORT COMMUNISM

Moscow's Terms Cause Dis-
sent in Italian Ranks.

MILAN, Sept. 23 (delayed).—The Avanti! publishes the text of the conditions of membership in the Third International, male passed by the Socialist Congress at Moscow, one of which is that socialist parties which wish to join must accept all members not following a complete Communist policy, going as far as to mention names of "notorious opportunists," including Turati and Modigliani.

Some sections of the Socialist party gravely resent the demands of the Third International. At the Italian National Socialist Congress in December several influential Socialist leaders will propose that the Socialist party sever itself from the Third International.

Deputy Turati, who is the leader of the Intransigent Socialists, said: "We anti-Maximalists are ninth-tenths of the Socialist parliamentary groups, and the total in Italy of those directing the greatest workers' organizations, the Confederation of Labor, which was demonstrated in the recent Metal Workers' dispute, represents the great majority of the proletariat. If, as I hope, in the next Congress the Socialist party be in the majority, then if a schism must occur we will still be the Socialist party; if, instead we be in the minority, we shall be sent packing. We will see whether our party will allow itself to be considered as a Russian province."

MURDER SUSPECT FREED.

Uruguay Releases Fox, Exoner-
ated by U. S. Minister.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 23 (delayed).—Morris Fox, who had been held in jail here for some time at the request of the American police on suspicion that he was Eugene Leroy, wanted in the United States in connection with the death of Mrs. Leroy, whose body was found in a trunk in New York, was released to-day.

The release was effected on the request of Robert Emmett Jeffrey, the United States Minister.

MAIL TRUCK ROBBED.

SOUTH BEND, Sept. 23.—Two bandits held up a screened United States mail truck here to-day and escaped in an automobile with mail valued by J. N. Hunter, postmaster, at \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Some Quotations

(From an Address by David M. Dunning, President,
Auburn Savings Bank, before the Savings
Bank Association of N. Y.)

"Of late years savings banks which awoke some years ago to the fact that mortgages as an asset had many advantages over bonds have had good reason for congratulation."

"At the Auburn Savings Bank we have succeeded after some years of arduous labor in transferring our investments so that from 65% of our deposits invested in bonds some years ago, we now have nearly that percentage invested in mortgages."

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"I feel that we cannot too highly commend these mortgages as an investment."

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176 Broadway, New York City
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TROOPS IN IRELAND THREATEN REPRISAL

Gen. Macready Says Royal-
ists May Have to Adopt
Harsh Plan Soon.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—Gen. Sir Nevill Macready, commander of the military forces in Ireland, denied to-day that the reprisals for the assassination of police taken at Balbrinny by the "Black and Tans" and elsewhere by the regular police or military were actuated by any set policy formulated by the Government.

He declared, however, that if the guerrilla warfare of the Irish republican army continued the situation might become so serious that reprisals would be necessary.

He made clear the position of the military forces in Ireland, saying that they had nothing to do with the administration or operations of the Royal Irish Constabulary and its British auxiliary, the "Black and Tans," other than to give them necessary support in carrying out their police duties.

It was not asserted by Gen. Macready that there have been no reprisals by the police and military. On the contrary, he explained why reprisals occurred, saying that any American officer would understand exactly the spirit which led to them.

"Formerly in Ireland when a police officer was killed there was no thought of direct reprisal in the sense of the Royal Irish Constabulary. They thought only of bringing the murderer to justice, confident that he would be dealt with quickly and adequately by the courts, but now, the processes of law having broken down, they feel there is no certain means of redress and punishment and it is only human that they should act on their own initiative."

"Punishment for such acts is a delicate matter, as it may be interpreted as setting at naught the hoped for effect of the training the officers have given their men. Take the case of Balbrinny. Inspector Burke, who was killed there, had been the instructor of many of the black and tan forces, and the young police recruits he trained, and when they heard of his death it was human nature that they should feel they ought to avenge it, knowing that the organization responsible for the crime would shelter, rather than give up, the culprits."

If the police were able to cope with the situation, Gen. Macready said there would be no need of the presence in Ireland of either black and tan or military, and continued: "But as a result of the impossibility of recruiting the Royal Irish Constabulary at home, it was found imperative to augment the forces of law and order from England."

MACSWINEY WITHOUT PAIN; LESS EXHAUSTED

Water His Only Sustenance,
Says Irish League.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—"The Lord Mayor of Cork is somewhat less exhausted this evening," says the bulletin issued by the Irish Self-Determination League to-night.

"The pains in his head, from which he has been suffering for two days, have abated. He is still conscious."

At a dinner given this evening by the Bishops of Cloyne, Southwark and Portsmouth to Archbishop Mannix, the Archbishop, speaking of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, said he had never read of anything more callous than "the alternative made to the noble man dying in Brixton prison that he should give a guarantee in exchange for his life that murders, for which he was not responsible, should cease." Archbishop Mannix added that if he went to Ireland he would speak in exchange for the life of the man, against contention and to promote peace.

Father Dominic, the Mayor's chaplain, said after a visit to the prisoner's bedside: "His cheeks and temples are sunken and his body is badly emaciated. He has had an almost continual headache for ten days, but his mind is always clear."

PREMIER'S OFFER IS SCORNE BY MINERS

General Strike Seems Al-
most Certain.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The coal miners' representatives, in a conference here to-night, refused to submit Premier Lloyd George's proposals for a settlement of the strike to a new vote in their districts. They took this action in the face of efforts by the Premier to induce them to accept an increase in wages based on an increase in output.

The Premier assured them that the output is too low now to warrant an increase in wages.

As a result of this action, a general coal mine strike all over the Kingdom seems almost a certainty to-night, although the indications are that the Government has maneuvered so successfully with the railroad men and the transport workers that these two unions will not call a strike in support of the miners, who will have to carry on the fight alone, or, at best, count on nothing more than passive support from the Triple Alliance and British labor generally.

The Government is pushing its plans to fight the strike, placing all distribution of food supplies in the hands of district controllers, whose first step undoubtedly will be to ration bread, sugar and other essentials. Whether or not the other two members of the Triple Alliance—the railroad men and the transport workers—join the miners, the plans of Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport, include a reduction in train service.

A Creeping Paralysis.

From Monday on a strike would cause a creeping paralysis in industry, beginning with the shock administered by the manufacturers, who have agreed to shut down their plants to conserve stocks of raw materials and coal; to shut down as soon as the miners quit work.

It is no secret that the Government expects to win the strike speedily. So confident are Government leaders that after last night's conference in Downing street, the public was sure there would be no strike, the stock market closing firm, even steel and shipping shares—these most quickly and promptly reacting to the news of the strike—being firm. The market interpreted Premier Lloyd George's intervention as a sure to prepare a settlement.

There is no doubt that the Premier's most destructive of a settlement, once the miners withdraw their "Bolshevik" claims, aiming at their right to dictate the disposal of the profits of the coal miners.

Accordingly Mr. Lloyd George went to the length of writing a note to Robert Smillie, mine union leader, again to-day, calling his attention to the fact that the Government's offer to the miners meant the immediate concession of an increase of wages based on the tonnage Mr. Smillie said was easy to attain, promising that the findings of the investigators in this respect would be retroactive from October 1.

Smillie Answers Premier.

Mr. Smillie replied: "Our executives repeat their assurance to the Government that when the present wage claim is disposed of they will be prepared to undertake an inquiry into the whole wage system prevailing in the industry with a view to putting it on a modern basis, and which will have the support of the men as a whole."

With this narrow difference between the Government and the miners, the latter plunged ahead, resolving that the Government's proposal was not worth submitting to a new vote.

Nothing short of concession relined met their Triple Alliance brethren. Late to-night their meeting is still in progress, the delegates representing the railroad men and the transport workers being unable to decide to throw the whole strength of the alliance to the support of the miners. It was said instead that they were "endeavoring to find a ground for common action."

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TORONTO MONTREAL LONDON PARIS

7 KILLED IN BATTLE IN TURIN STREETS

Metal Workers Defeated in
Savage Attack Made on
Royal Guards.

MASSACRE IS AVERTED

Fighting Lasts Two Hours
and Machine Gunners Now
Guarding City.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Turin says that following an attack on the Royal Guards by the metal workers the troops were ordered out and firing immediately began. The workers chiefly used hand grenades. The coolness of the troops prevented an absolute massacre. Seven persons were reported killed.

The strikers turned out in force and for two hours the industrial districts were the scenes of sanguinary encounters. Motor lorries transporting troops were fired on incessantly. The fighting centered around the Corso Reina Margherita.

Further troops arrived and eventually cleared the streets.

Later fighting occurred in the popular quarters near Palazzo and Via Chigia. Here machine guns kept up a lively fire for another two hours. Late in the evening order was restored, but the theatres, shops and hotels were closed. Machine guns have been posted at all strategic points and both sides are preparing for further trouble.

The executive committee of the Third International, says a wireless despatch received here from Moscow, has sent a message to the Italian workers concerning the recent strikes among the metal workers and the seizure of factories.

"You cannot," says the despatch, "conquer by the mere seizure of works and factories. The bourgeoisie will leave you without raw materials and without markets. It is essential to develop your movement into a general rising, with the object of overthrowing the bourgeoisie; a movement of the workers seizing the Government and of the organization or a dictatorship of the proletariat."

"Only in this line salvation. Otherwise the destruction and ruin of this excellently begun movement is inevitable."

In Turin all the men occupying the metallurgical establishments met and discussed the agreement reached between the Government and the metal workers. Out of fifty-one workers the men in thirty-four have declared themselves, for various reasons, against the agreement. The other seventeen announce themselves as ready to accept it.

The most original of the numerous seizures of plants by workmen occurred in Genoa when the printers of the important conservative newspaper *Nazione* occupied the premises and said that they would manage the newspaper themselves. They declared that as they needed funds to carry out their intentions a person had been found who had deposited in a bank 3,000,000 lire for this purpose.

The Catholic newspaper *Cattolico* asserts that the person who deposited the sum is presumed to be Deputy Gialletti, president of the Federation of Seamen. The newspaper hints that the money originally came from Nikolai Lenin, the Premier of Soviet Russia.

The workers in Genoa affiliated with anaristic societies refused to recognize the settlement of the strike and are retaining possession of certain works, including the Otello shipyards. The Labor Council at Brestri Ponente, where many workshops, shipyards, brick kilns and other works are located, ordered the workers to resist being put out of the factories they are holding. Workers of Savona passed a resolution rejecting the agreement and decided to maintain occupation of the works.

WALLES GOING TO ST. GEORGE.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 23 (delayed).—The Prince of Wales, who has been visiting Georgetown, British Guiana, is expected to return here to-morrow morning and will spend the day and evening ashore. He will leave on Friday morning for St. George, the seat of the Government of the Windward Islands colony and the principal city on the island of Grenada.

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POT OF GOLD BURIED BY MRS. BERGDOLL

Was Guarding Against Rainy
Day, Not Trying to Help
Slacker Sons.

BOYS SEEKING HEALTH

That's Why They Kept Trav-
elling—Always Intended
to Surrender.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Absolute innocence of conspiracy in the defense being developed by Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll and her five defendants on trial in Federal Court for aiding and abetting Grover and Edwin Bergdoll in dodging the draft and deserting from the United States Army. They admit, however, the truth of the evidence given by the Government's witnesses.

Theodore L. Bean, counsel for the defense, put each of his five clients on the stand to-day. Each admitted the truth of stories told by the prosecution's witnesses of the trips taken with the two deserters and of incidents of the flight from justice of the two Bergdoll slackers.

But it developed in the testimony of the defendants that the prosecution's witnesses told the truth only up to a point at which they began to involve the defendants in actions that would make them liable to punishment under the Federal law. After that all the prosecution witnesses said was a fabric of lies, according to the defendants.

The prosecution rested its case soon after court opened this morning. Then Mr. Bean called Charles Braun as the first witness. Mrs. Bergdoll and James Romig appeared as the star attractions of the day.

The mother of the two slackers shed a new light on the "pot of gold" proclivities of the Bergdoll family. It now develops that it was Mrs. Bergdoll, and not Grover who buried the \$105,000 in gold that Romig obtained for currency at the Treasury in Washington.

Mrs. Bergdoll said she "buried it for a rainy day when I might not be able to get any money out of the bank."

The mother said she had urged her slacker sons to give themselves up to the authorities, and declared they would have done so had their health been better. They were waiting for improved health and settling of their financial affairs before surrendering.

Romig said that all of his trips with the Bergdoll boys were in the interest of their health. He said he started out to look for them on the plea of the mother and that he had bent every effort to have them surrender.

Under cross-examination by Charles P. McKay, United States Attorney, Romig admitted that all of the stories of the trips to Hagerstown and to Baltimore, as told by Fitzhugh Lee Croodon, a witness for the prosecution, were true. But Romig declared again and again that these trips were made only as health restoratives and that he kept urging the boys all the while to give themselves up and that they had promised to do so as soon as their health bettered and their business interests had been settled.

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